

## French Call Off Parley Trip as Turks Arrive

Delegates Ready to Start for Lausanne When They Learn Curzon Had No Intention of Going

Nov. 20 Date Confirmed

Ismet Pasha Heads Delegation That Is Received With Ceremony in Swiss City

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Quai d'Orsay this afternoon officially announced the postponement of the Lausanne peace conference, which had been set for opening to-morrow, and confirmed the new date of November 20.

The French delegates were ready to start for Switzerland to-day when the government learned that Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, had left London for a week-end holiday and had, obviously, no intention of meeting either Premier Poincaré or the Turks on Monday. At the same time it was learned that the Italians were unable to get ready for the conference on the date planned. The departure of the French delegation was therefore delayed, as Poincaré decided it would be foolish for France to meet the Turks alone at Lausanne.

Ferdid Bey, the Angora representative in Paris, was requested to inform Ismet Pasha, Nationalist Foreign Minister, who was due to arrive at Lausanne late to-night, of the postponement and to ask him to continue his journey to Paris without stopping. In the event that Ismet was not reached in time word was sent to the French Ambassador in Bern to get in touch with the Turkish delegation and suggest their coming to Paris to meet Poincaré.

**Preliminary Meetings Likely**  
The Foreign Office announces that Lord Curzon and Premier Mussolini have been requested to arrive in Paris toward the end of the week to hold preliminary purporters to evolve a common Allied policy toward the Turks. This is purely for the purpose of an agreement on all points in order to prevent the Turks making new demands or profiting from discord in the Allied ranks.

French officials regret this delay, which will give time for fresh disturbances in the Near East, and as late as last night Premier Poincaré asked Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador in Paris, to intensify his government with the necessity of sending an envoy for the official opening of the conference on Monday. This was especially desired to prevent any misunderstanding in Angora, as well as for a matter of form. Poincaré believed the conference could have been adjourned for a few days to allow the prime ministers to discuss the Allied program.

The "Intransigent" says that France shows her friendly goodwill toward England by adopting her viewpoint and greatly facilitates amicable accord between the two nations thereby.

**London Is Gratified**  
From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Nov. 12.—Coming at the beginning of election week, news from Paris that Premier Poincaré had finally agreed to postpone the Lausanne conference, originally set for to-morrow, was received with much relief by official circles here. It is believed that the agreement on postponement has been reached the fact that there has been a good deal of friction between the British and French governments regarding the conference is no longer concealed. While Poincaré has been insisting that the conference should be held as originally slated despite the recent Nationalist coup in Constantinople, Marquis Curzon has stoutly upheld the view that a preliminary meeting of the Allied ministers to lay down a definite policy toward the Turks is indispensable. It is believed in official circles here that this Allied friction was chiefly responsible for the Kemalists' new demands, and it is confidently expected that the meeting in the Near East will be considerably relieved now that Poincaré has come around to acceptance of the British viewpoint.

It is recognized here that full reconciliation of the British and French viewpoints toward Turkey is still to be effected, but it is believed that the forthcoming meeting of British, French and Italian foreign ministers in Paris will be able to hammer out a common policy for presentation to the Turks at Lausanne.

**Concession Welcomed**  
Poincaré's concession to the British view on the time for holding the Near East conference is particularly welcome in government quarters here in view of the failure of the reparations negotiations at Berlin and the looming up of a new crisis on the reparations question. Prime Minister Bonar Law's statement in his Guild Hall speech last week that "the tension in one part of the diplomatic field and discord in another," is recalled to

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## U. S. No Longer Cordial, French Aid Here Says

"War of Insidious Propaganda" Has Made the Americans Less Friendly, Gaston Liebert Complains

Colby Reassures Consul

Bishop Manning Urges We Take Active Part in the Near East Conference

The audience gathered yesterday in the Audubon Theater, 165th Street and Broadway, to attend special Armistice Day services of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, received a surprise when Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, the chief speaker, declared that "a war of insidious propaganda" has caused the American people to feel a less cordial regard for France than was held during the World War.

He also declared that France "intends to pay every cent of her debt to the United States, but cannot do so in the near future unless the Germans pay."

Liebert's views as to a change of sentiment toward France were met with a reassurance from Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, who was the next speaker.

"I want to tell the distinguished representative of the French Republic," said Mr. Colby, "that there is no abatement of the affection and respect in the hearts of the American people toward France. I speak of the best part of America."

**"No Real Peace in the World"**  
M. Liebert asserted, in beginning his address, that on his arrival in the United States in 1916, to assume his present post, he found the warmest feeling everywhere in this country for France, then facing one of the most critical periods of the war.

"But the four years since the war," he continued, "have brought great changes, particularly in ideas governing the relations between nations. There is no real peace in the world, and there will be none so long as suspicion and distrust are fostered by propaganda. There has been a change in the attitude of the American people toward France, caused, I believe, by misrepresentations—a war of insidious propaganda conducted in this country against the French people by interests unfriendly to them—and also by a lack of understanding of the facts regarding the condition of France."

The Consul General quoted figures showing the enormous cost of the war to the native population was so serious that crowds, aggregating thousands, were continuously besieging the Greek Embassy, using means for departing from the city.

The Near East Relief had decided to evacuate all its Armenian and Greek orphan charges to Greece. These orphans in Constantinople numbered more than ten thousand. The organization also will remove the contents of its large reserve warehouse owing to the threat of the Kemalists' confiscation.

American naval units, according to the passengers, had been placed at strategic points along the Bosphorus for the protection of American citizens. The coming of the American cruiser Pittsburgh has done much to reassure Americans in Constantinople.

**Ships Seized in Reprisal**  
For Acts of Fascisti

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12. (By The Associated Press).—The Lloyd Trieste steamship Graz and the French steamship Phragie have been seized at Batum, Transcaucasia, by the Russian Bolsheviks, it is reported here to-night.

ATHENS, Nov. 12.—The seizure of

of reconstructing the devastated areas of France," he said, "feels this sum should be returned to her in the form of human kindness, in order that she can meet the obligations which have been neglected while she has been rebuilding northern France."

Ask for End of Internationalism and Humanity's Address was largely a tribute to the spirit of France during the war. Another speaker was the Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake, Methodist Bishop of Paris, who described the work of reconstruction in France. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who was chairman of the exercises, declared "the armistice should have been not merely the laying down of arms but the laying down of international hate, selfishness and greed."

Eight veterans who served in the French army during the war sat on the stage with the speakers.

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He spoke of the high ideals for which the American World War dead had given their lives, and said that although in many cases there had been disappointments and failures there had been spiritual progress as well.

"All who were in the Cathedral last Sunday heard the testimony of the Bishop of Jerusalem as to what the rule of the Turk means to those who live under him," the Bishop said. "We do not want a recurrence of war anywhere. Nothing is further from our desire than to see this world torn apart by the responsibility of taking our stand for the protection of the helpless from brutal outrage and wrong."

**Urges Participation in Parley**  
Referring to the menace of war in the Near East Bishop Manning said: "It is our duty to take our full part in the conference with other nations upon the Near East matter. It is our duty to declare that religious minorities in the Near East—Armenians, Greeks and others—must be protected and that the Armenian people must be given a place where they can live in safety and can have their own national council."

The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, made a short address in which he deplored "the spirit of complaint that is abroad in the world to-day" and urged that the Allies cease quibbling over international differences that have arisen. He said that "secret documents" relating to the war had been published, books had been written, and that it was time this sort of thing stopped and the Allies get together and proceeded to cement the peace that was brought about. Make America first not for itself, but America first for justice the world over, he said.

Italian steamers by Russian Bolsheviks, including one at Batum and eight others at Russian Black Sea ports, it is declared, was in reprisal for Mussolini's severity toward Italian Communists.

**Doughboys Unpopular**  
On Rhine, Says Longuet

Jean Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx and a former Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, assailed Allied leaders for maintaining an imperialistic war after a just peace could have been maintained last night in an address at Carnegie Hall, and asserted that Germans preferred negro French colonial troops to the American army of occupation.

The latter statement was in answer to a question by one of his audience who wanted to know if he did not think it shameful for France to garrison German cities with negro troops.

M. Longuet replied that he thought the entire occupation shameful, but reminded his questioner that there was no color line in France, and told him that although the black troops had been withdrawn and supplanted by Americans at the request of this country the Americans were more unpopular.

"In Mayence," he said, "I talked with German Socialists and citizens of the place, who said they had had Senegalese there who were good, fine people and well liked, but that Americans had succeeded them and things were much worse."

**47 Billion More Marks in Week**  
BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The currency in Germany was 47,579,000,000 marks.

## British in Dark As Campaign Nears Finish

Bonar Law Forces Believe Parley Delay Will Give Them Votes; Conservatives Predict Victory

Depends on a Few Seats

"London Observer" Doubts Lloyd George's Party Is To Be Returned to Power

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Nov. 12.—With the Near East crisis sidetracked for the moment and his throat better after a few days' rest, Premier Bonar Law was able to keep a speaking date with his constituency, which marks the last stage of the electoral battle.

The Ministerialists are reckoning to-night that Poincaré's last-minute yielding to their desire to defer the Lausanne conference will work to their advantage at the polls Wednesday, for with the crisis only suspended, and not dissolved, it is thought the average Briton's tendency to support the government of the day in time of foreign unrest will sway a good many additional votes to their side.

Conservative headquarters still profess confidence that the count will give them a clear majority over all other parties, but in reality they are not so sure of the result, and the cry raised by their press supporters to-day that their greatest enemy is apathy shows their uncertainty.

That the Conservatives will be returned with a clear working majority is discounted by J. L. Garvin in a final stinging up of the party's prospects in to-day's "London Observer." He estimates they will obtain neither much more nor much less than half of the new House of Commons, adding: "They need every single vote they can poll, and false confidence might be their undoing." Garvin expects the Laborites at least to double their present total, this giving them upward of 150 members, and the Asquithians to run into three figures, with the Georgians winning between forty and fifty seats.

"In this incalculable contest the fate of a dozen seats may make the whole difference in the future of our national politics," he sums up.

The uncertainty of the outlook can be deduced from the fact that the Conservatives to get a clear majority would need to elect three-quarters of their candidates and the Laborites would have to carry not less than four-fifths of theirs.

## Mexico Denies U. S. Jurisdiction in Suit

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12. (By The Associated Press).—The Mexican government denies the jurisdiction of the United States Federal Court in the writ of attachment of the Oliver Trading Company, which recently was removed from the New York State Supreme Court to the Federal Court and will not appear before the Federal tribunal, says a bulletin issued by the Foreign Office to-day.

The bulletin asserts that international law provides that a case of this nature must be tried in the Mexican courts; that the Mexican government will insist on this procedure, and that orders to this effect have been sent to the government's attorneys in New York.

**Students Decry Tuition Cost**

Men and Women Stage Indian-File Parade in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 12. (By The Associated Press).—Men and women students to-day staged the traditional Indian-file parade from the Sorbonne to Montmartre on the occasion of the opening of the university year, but turned the ceremony into an effort to arouse the public to the hardships of budding genius.

Shouting and dancing, the lock-step parade halted at the Bastille, the Opera and other squares, where the leaders made stump speeches in which they told the public of the "great misery" of the students because of the high cost of living, high rents, dear books and costly tuition.

**Ship Reported Afire Off Hatteras Can't Be Found**

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—The coast guard cutter Manning reported by radio to-night that it had been unable to find a trace of the steamship reported afire yesterday seventy-five miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. The Manning was ordered to the ship's assistance yesterday after a distress call purporting to come from the "Munsoma" had been picked up by the Army Wireless Station at Langley Field.

The marine register listed no such vessel and the Munsoma, which at first was thought to be the ship in distress, was later reported at Baltimore. Steamship officials to-day expressed belief that the craft calling was the Munda, plying between New York and Cuba.

## Liner Delayed at Sea Till Mother Finds Baby

Infant Was Asleep in Another Cabin; Providence Officer Proposes by Radio

Rene Nicolle, second officer on the Fabre liner Providence, was the cheeriest man on board when the ship docked at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had proposed to Miss Jeannette Motin, of 201 Jane Street, Weehawken, by radio on the passage over and had been accepted by wireless Friday. The marriage will be solemnized in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on West Twenty-third Street, to-day. The couple met at sea two years ago.

Among the 1,146 passengers on the Providence were Julius Bolshoven, formerly of Detroit, who was returning to this country from Florence to execute art commissions for Americans, and Miss Elizabeth Brooks and Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Ala., who passed by Paris to replenish their

wardrobes in New York after three years of opera in Venice and Rome. Captain Noel Marcantetti, the ship's master, reported only one delay on the trip. This occurred when Mrs. T. Deitoni, a steersman passenger, lost her child and became hysterical at the thought that it had fallen overboard. The vessel reversed its course and made a complete circle before the infant was found asleep in another steersman's cabin.

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